International Advanced Level – 2016

Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

History

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Breadth Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Wednesday 19 October 2016 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WHI02/1C

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it

Summer 2016

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for the increased centralisation of power in the Soviet State by 1924?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A

Source 1: From the Soviet Constitution of 1924. The Constitution was approved by the Second Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR on 31 January 1924. This section is taken from the start of the document. Here the reasons for the declaration of the Constitution are outlined.

Since the foundation of the Soviet Republics, the world has been divided into two camps. There, on the one hand, in the camp of capitalism: national hate and inequality. Here, on the other hand, in the camp of socialism: national liberty and equality. The capitalist system has shown itself incapable of creating harmony between different nationalities. It is only in the camp of the Soviets, only under the dictatorship of the proletariat, that it has been possible to eliminate the oppression of nationalities and to establish the basis of a comradely collaboration of peoples. But the years of the war have left their trace. Alone, the Soviet Republics are unable to deal with the devastation and destruction of the forces of production. National economic revival is impossible as long as the Republics remain separated. The very structure of Soviet power pushes the workers of the Soviet Republics to unite in one socialist family. All these considerations demand the union of the Soviet Republics into one federated state, capable of guaranteeing external security, economic prosperity internally, and the free national development of peoples.

Section A: Indicative content

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for the increased centralisation of power in the Soviet State by 1924. 1. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • Provides evidence of the authors' belief that centralisation is necessary to ensure the equality of the different nationalities ('to establish the basis of a comradely collaboration of peoples') • Claims that only centralisation can achieve economic reconstruction ('Alone, the Soviet Republics are unable to deal with the devastation and destruction of the forces of production') • Indicates that the soviet system naturally encourages centralisation ('very structure of Soviet power pushes the workers of the Soviet Republics to unite in one socialist family') • Implies that centralisation will be beneficial to all and lead to freedoms ('one federated state capable of guaranteeing … economic prosperity internally, and the free national development of peoples '). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The Soviet Constitution was approved by the Congress of People's Deputies which implies majority support for the terms • The views provided are the official views of the Communist Party • The purpose of this introduction to the Constitution appears to be to inform the people of the benefits of centralisation. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Ideologically Lenin believed in the dictatorship of the proletariat • The events of the civil war and the devastation that resulted had encouraged Lenin to pursue centralising power in the hands of the communist party • The outlying areas of the old Russian empire, with their varied populations, had not embraced the revolution and communism could not be achieved without tightening the control from Moscow • The 1924 Constitution established the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and gave representation to party members from each of the Republics, but Russia dominated. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons why Boris Yeltsin was elected as President of Russia in June 1991?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From Boris Yeltsin, *The Struggle for Russia*, published 1993. Yeltsin's memoir was published simultaneously in Russia and the West. In this extract Yeltsin gives his personal insight into the candidates for the presidential election in Russia in June 1991.

There was Nikolai Ryzhkov, prime minister under Gorbachev. The people who were likely to vote for Ryzhkov were those who did not wish for anything new, who were for the USSR in its previous form. There was also Bakatin – a clear supporter of Gorbachev. Few people voted for him, actually, but he caused a certain confusion and hesitation in people's minds. Some of these began to mix up the candidates and they didn't go to the polls at all. Finally, there were three horrible and very active figures who fiercely opposed the democratic idea entirely. They were against *perestroika*, against both Gorbachev and me personally, and they advocated imposing order with an iron fist.

It's hard for me to speak objectively of what brought about my success in the first free elections. Still, I believe that the main factor was not my image as an enemy of the existing regime. I believe the most important political reason for my success was the division of roles: Gorbachev represented the Union, the empire, the old power, and I represented Russia, an independent republic, a new and as yet non-existent country. Everyone was waiting impatiently for this country to appear. Many Russians came to June 1991 with a sense of the end of Soviet history.

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1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons why Boris Yeltsin was elected as President of Russia in June 1991. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Yeltsin is giving a personal account of his own experiences in the presidential election campaign and was thus in a good position to know about the event • Yeltsin admits that he finds it difficult to speak objectively about the event; his criticisms of both Gorbachev's candidates and the opponents of ***perestroika*** indicate that his account is not objective • Yeltsin's memoir was published while he was in office and constrained by his political position • The purpose of this memoir appears to be to give a positive account of Yeltsin's role for a wide audience. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • Provides evidence that Yeltsin's election was the result of popular support for his arguments for an independent Russia ('Everyone was waiting impatiently for this country to appear') • Suggests that the other candidates were unacceptable to the electorate ('three horrible ... figures who fiercely opposed the democratic idea entirely. They were against ***perestroika***') • Indicates that support was positive ('I represented Russia') and that Yeltsin offered something new and attractive 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Yeltsin represented radical Russians who stood for constitutional reform and a market economy and opposed Gorbachev's power as president and general secretary • Yeltsin's resignation from the party and Congress in 1990 won support from Russians who wanted independence from the USSR • Yeltsin called for cooperation with Gorbachev in the election campaign on the grounds that both of them wanted reform and opposed reactionary candidates.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.
You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that Stalin's policies towards industry and agriculture changed the Soviet economy to a communist system in the years 1929–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Section B: indicative content

Option1C. Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Stalin's policies towards industry and agriculture changed the Soviet economy from a capitalist to a communist system in the years 1929-41. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's policies towards industry and agriculture changed the Soviet economy to a communist system in the years 1929-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1929 the majority of farms were small peasant plots with no machinery; by 1941 93% of farms had been incorporated into collectives under the control of the state • In 1929, under the NEP 'kulaks' were able to make a profit selling surplus grain on the open market; by 1941 the kulaks had been destroyed as a class • In 1929, small business were in private hands as a result of the NEP and Nepmen profited from trade; by 1941 the Five Year Plans had brought industry under state control and small businesses forced to join state cooperatives • Industrial expansion under the Five Year Plans from 1929-41 led to the development of huge industries under soviet control with production targets set by the state. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's policies towards industry and agriculture did not change the Soviet economy to a communist system in the years 1929-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The introduction of wage differentials and bonuses to incentivise workers indicated that the 'profit-motive' of capitalism persisted • Use of terror measures and force to encourage workers to meet targets suggests their hearts and minds had not been won over to communism • The majority of collective farms were established on the ***kolkhoz*** model which allowed peasants to keep their own plot of land of up to one acre • There were already communist features existing in the economy, e.g. the nationalised banks and state control of foreign trade. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the status of women improved in the years 1917–53?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the status of women improved in the years 1917-53.

The arguments and evidence that the status of women improved in the years 1917-53 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Increasing employment opportunities for urban women in the factories during the civil war emphasised their new status as equal workers with men
- During the Five Year Plans urban women came to dominate the workforce in textiles, and found employment in the construction and engineering industries
- Women dominated in many rural areas on the collective farms as a result of the migration of men to the towns in search of factory work
- Improved educational opportunities for urban women; 20% of higher education places were reserved for women which provided a route for improving their employment and status
- Women from both town and countryside fought in the armed forces during the Second World War and 89 received the Soviet Union's highest military award.

The arguments and evidence that the status of women did not improve in the years 1917-53 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The jobs taken by women in factories during the civil war tended to be low skilled and temporary, and famine pushed many urban women into prostitution
- Attitudes to women in rural areas were conservative and slow to change. Wages were lower than men's; in the Second World War, shortages of livestock led to women shackling themselves to the ploughs to till the soil
- Political roles for women in both town and countryside remained restricted; only 7 women were members of the Central Committee before the Second World War
- Women in both town and country still bore the responsibility for looking after the home and children which limited their opportunities.

Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

4 To what extent did attacks on religious beliefs and practices in the years 1929–64 result in the destruction of organised religion in the Soviet Union?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether attacks on the religious beliefs and practices of Soviet citizens in the years 1929-79 resulted in the destruction of organised religion in the Soviet Union.

The arguments and evidence that attacks on the religious beliefs and practices in the years 1929-64 resulted in the destruction of organised religion in the Soviet Union should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The 1929 law made it illegal to hold religious ceremonies outside church buildings and congregations had to be licensed
- During collectivisation churches were closed and priests accused of being capitalist agents or in league with kulaks. Many priests were arrested and murdered
- Muslims were forbidden to practise Islamic law; fasting during Ramadan and pilgrimages to Mecca were forbidden
- Thousands of Russian Orthodox churches were closed under Khrushchev, monasteries and convents were reduced in number and all training seminaries closed
- The 1929 League of Militant Godless launched a propaganda campaign against religion to disprove the existence of God. Atheism was studied in schools.

The arguments and evidence that attacks on the religious beliefs and practices in the years 1929-64 did not result in the destruction of organised religion in the Soviet Union should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Church support for the war effort in 1941 led to a more liberal approach by Stalin and some new churches were opened and new seminaries set up to train priests
- Under Khrushchev, women organised campaigns to protect their religious freedoms, and some removed their children from school to counter the anti-religious teaching in schools
- Muslims retained their Islamic customs in private and an underground network of support developed for Christians.

January 2016

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for Mikhail Gorbachev's attempt to reform the Soviet economy in the years after 1985?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into employment opportunities for women in the Soviet Union in the early 1930s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a lecture by President Gorbachev to an international audience, 5 June 1991. Here Gorbachev is reflecting on the economic issues that had confronted the Soviet Union in 1985.

When I became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, I realised that we could no longer live as before; I would not want to remain in that office unless I got support in undertaking major reforms.

Those who were then governing the country knew that the problem was 'stagnation'. They saw our society as marking time, and running the risk of falling hopelessly behind the technologically–advanced part of the world. We suffered from the domination of a centrally-managed state economy. It was a totally authoritarian and over-bureaucratic system. Militarised industries siphoned off our best resources, including the best intellectual resources. Military expenditures were an unbearable burden that suffocated civilian industries.

As a result, one of the richest countries in the world, endowed with immense overall potential, was sliding downwards. Our society was declining, both economically and intellectually.

Source 2: From an article entitled 'The Bolshevik factory still does not have any women master-workers' published in *The Worker*, the city of Minsk's daily newspaper, 7 July 1931. Here the writer is examining issues confronting the employment of women.

In the past year, in connection with the overall growth in production, new ranks of women workers have flowed into the 'Bolshevik' factory. At the present time, women make up 26.2 per cent of all workers at the factory. A large share of the newly-entered women workers are the wives of workers who had already been working at the plant.

The promotion of women into more qualified jobs and the training of women to take the place of men's labour within certain limits has been unsatisfactory within this factory. Many older women workers, who have worked for a long time at the factory, have not progressed any further. A large share of all women workers is assigned to unskilled labour not requiring any qualifications.

It is sufficient to note that there are no women workers among the staff who are master-workers. This is despite the presence of a number of women workers who have already worked many years in the factory and who have sufficient qualifications, and could be assigned to this work.

Whilst it is true that 14 per cent of all women working on production-lines received various kinds of awards for their shock work*, the percentage of women workers in all kinds of public organisations is lower than the percentage of men workers.

* shock work – a title awarded to workers whose work exceeded all their targets

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.
You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that there was little difference between the policies of Lenin and Stalin towards agriculture?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far did Khrushchev's policies change the Soviet system of government in the years 1953–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's policies achieve stability in Soviet society in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

International Advanced Level – 2017

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the recruitment of women into the workplace in the Soviet Union in the 1930s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From *More Women into Production*, an article published in a Moscow city newspaper, 30 June 1930. Here the writer is reporting on the presence of women in the workplace in the Soviet Union.

Last night the committee of the Krasno-Presenskii District Soviet heard a report from the Commission for improving working conditions for women workers.

The Commission carried out several investigations. Factories which had introduced a seven-hour working day were inspected. In several of these factories, the investigation resulted in improvements in the services provided for pre-school children: in one large factory the nursery school was expanded; in a crystal-making factory night-time classes for children were opened so that mothers could leave their children during their time at work. But, despite great attention devoted to the needs of pre-schoolers, the factories could not fully achieve the planned measures. Instead of 23,000 pre-schoolers, organised educational facilities enrolled only 16,000.

The work of the Commission will lead to great results when the District Soviet starts to provide better leadership. First of all, there needs to be greater distribution of women's work in production. A list of professions and jobs accessible to women should be made. Men then need to be removed from these jobs and transferred to jobs that are physically more difficult, while women are sent to take their places.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the recruitment of women into the workplace in the Soviet Union in the 1930s. 1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It suggests that a lack of nursery school places is limiting recruitment of women to the workplace ('factories could not fully achieve the planned measures) • It implies that the leadership of the District Soviet has failed to make sufficient provision for women in the workplace ('The work ..will lead to great results when the District Soviet starts to provide better leadership') • It provides evidence that there was still a division between work deemed as suitable for men and women ('Men then need to be removed from these jobs... while women are sent to take their places'). 2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The article is based upon a investigations that were carried out to establish factual details of the presence of women in the workplace • The acknowledgement of some problems in the recruitment of women to the workplace suggests that the reports can be trusted • The purpose of this article appears to be to encourage the soviets to solve the problems and increase the recruitment of women to the workplace. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy /usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The number of female workers rose significantly in the 1930s from 3 million in 1928 to over 13 million in 1940; by 1940 41 per cent of workers in heavy industry were women • The employment of women was central to Stalin's plans for industrialisation and crèches and schools as well as canteens were set up at factories and on collective farms to free women for work • Most women were employed in traditional female occupations such as nursing and teaching but increasing numbers were employed in steel and engineering industries but pay and prospects were lower than that of men • The press, which was controlled by the central government, was used to prod local chiefs into action over issues like female employment.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for the coup of August 1991?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From a speech by Boris Yeltsin to the Russian People, 20 August 1991. Here Yeltsin is commenting on the new Union Treaty and on the events of the coup in the Soviet Union which began on 19 August 1991. The Treaty was drawn up to give more power to the different republics in the Soviet Union whilst preserving the Soviet Union itself.

A coup took place on 19 August. It is completely obvious that the date was not accidental. It was the last day before the signing of the new Union Treaty. I listen to the coup organisers speak and I am astounded. How low can one sink? Yesterday they were denouncing the leaders of Russia for supposedly not wanting to sign the Union Treaty. Today they are trying to convince the people that our wish to sign it is apparently directed against the Soviet Union.

In objective terms, virtually every one of the coup organisers was going to lose out because of the new Union Treaty. That is the main motivation of the members of the coup. All their chatter about the fate of the Fatherland is little more than a game to conceal their own selfish interests.

I had a reason for mentioning the Communist Party. This very party is behind the coup. The decrees they have passed have abolished all parties except the Communist Party. The fight to preserve its privileges lies at the heart of the Communist Party's activities.

I want to declare yet again, that all that has happened in the last twenty-four hours has been no less than a coup and that its leaders are no less than state criminals.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the coup of August 1991. 1.The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The author played a key role in bringing the coup to an end and is thus in an excellent position to comment on the event • The appeal was made at the height of the coup and, therefore, has the advantage of showing an immediate reaction while the danger was still prevalent • The author had much to gain by appearing as the champion of the ordinary people and as an opponent of those leading the coup. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It implies that the coup was prompted by the signing of the Union Treaty ('denouncing the leaders of Russia for supposedly not wanting to sign the Union Treaty.'; 'our wish to sign it is apparently directed against the Union') • It claims that the leaders of the coup were driven by personal gain ('a game to conceal their own selfish interests') • It suggests that the leaders of the coup were claiming their action was intended to save the Soviet Union (All their chatter about the fate of the Fatherland') • It claims that the coup was carried out to preserve the Communist Party ('decrees… have abolished all parties except the Communist Party'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Gorbachev's political reforms had strengthened radicals but weakened the Communist Party and led to a reaction by the 'old guard', many of whom were to be sacked when the Union Treaty came into force • Gorbachev's economic reforms were opposed by hardliners because that introduced market economics, led to rising prices and a loss of faith in the Communist Party • Gorbachev's reforms increased nationalism within the Soviet Union. As President of Russia, Boris Yeltsin opposed Gorbachev's Union Treaty and encouraged other states to call for greater sovereignty • Gorbachev was held captive at his Crimean holiday villa while his captors, led by Gennady Yanayev, claimed he was ill and unable to run the government. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How successful was the policy to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union in the years 1917–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful the policy to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union was in the years 1917-41. The arguments and evidence that the policy to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union was successful in the years 1917-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1919 a Decree on Illiteracy was published that required all illiterate people aged 8 to 50 years to read and write and conscripted literate people into the education system to teach them, which led to some improvements in literacy • Trotsky introduced education into the Red Army for all soldiers which led to an increase in the literacy rate in the army from 50 per cent in 1918 to 86 per cent in 1921 and 100 per cent by 1925 • The May 1925 initiative to work with trades unions to ensure that all adults were literate by October 1927 was successful, e.g. by 1927 the Transport Workers Union achieved 99 per cent literacy • New targets to remove illiteracy were announced in 1930 and 3 million members of the Komsomol were recruited to educate workers and peasants in a 'cultural war' against illiteracy • Illiteracy was reduced during the first three Five year Plans. By 1939 over 94% of Soviet citizens were literate. The arguments and evidence that the policy to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union was not successful in the years 1917-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a decline in literacy rates during the Civil War. The schemes introduced by the Bolsheviks failed to have a real impact and the requisitioning of schools as army barracks disrupted education • Initially the NEP failed to have an impact on literacy. Shortages of funding led to the closure of 90 per cent of the reading room network set up during the Civil War • Educating the peasants was problematical. The May 1925 initiative had to be extended to 1933 in the countryside and illiteracy grew in rural areas once the liquidation campaigns began • The literacy campaigns were less successful for women and the rural population than for men and people living in urban areas. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev and Brezhnev implemented very different policies in their management of the economy in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which Khrushchev and Brezhnev implemented very different policies in their management of the economy in the years 1953-82. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev and Brezhnev implemented very different policies in their management of the economy in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's policies were aimed at the achievement of communism by 1980; Brezhnev abandoned this aim and replaced it with the goal of achieving 'developed socialism' • Khrushchev introduced the Virgin Lands scheme and increased agricultural investment in order to produce more food than the USA; Brezhnev imported large quantities of grain from the West to keep food prices low • Khrushchev introduced a wide array of economic reforms in industry and agriculture to address problems in production; Brezhnev reversed many of those reforms, e.g. he abandoned the Virgin Lands scheme and the Regional Economic Councils • Khrushchev reduced military spending in 1955 in order to divert funding into consumer production and raising the standard of living; Brezhnev increased military investment to compete with the USA. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev and Brezhnev did not implement very different policies in their management of the economy in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Central planning of a Soviet economy remained the key emphasis under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev • Both men pursued policies designed to develop light industry. Khrushchev made light industry the key focus on his Seven Year Plan of 1959; in the 1960s Brezhnev continued this focus through the Kosygin reforms • Both Khrushchev and Brezhnev supported collective farming as the appropriate organisation of farming and both had to import grain to make up for deficiencies in production • Both Khrushchev and Brezhnev focused on improving the standard of living and increasing the availability of consumer goods • Khrushchev's cuts in military spending were only temporary; in 1962 he increased military spending to 11 per cent of GDP. Brezhnev continued this policy, increasing military spending to 13 per cent by 1970. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Brezhnev's policies brought about political stability in the Soviet Union in the years 1964–82?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

4	qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Brezhnev's policies brought about political stability in the Soviet Union in the years 1964-82. The arguments and evidence that Brezhnev's policies brought about political stability in the Soviet Union in the years 1964-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Brezhnev reversed Khrushchev's unpopular political reforms and reversed aspects of de-Stalinisation with the intention of restoring stability to the government because he feared reform would lead to political instability • The informal pact between Brezhnev and Kosygin ensured that the two top job in government were not held by the same person and the division of jobs between their supporters helped achieve stability until 1970 • Brezhnev developed the political leadership of the Soviet Union into an oligarchy in which his friends were promoted to top positions and in which they were all committed to preserving the status quo • Any conflict between the Party and the state was brought to an end with the implementation of the 1977 Constitution which returned to the Stalinist position of the superiority of the Party over the state • Brezhnev's policy of 'stability of cadres' discouraged promotions or demotions within the government which gave job security to political leaders and maintained stability in government. The arguments and evidence that Brezhnev's policies did not bring about political stability in the Soviet Union in the years 1964-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Brezhnev's government was characterised more by stagnation than stability. His policies meant that change was slow and often non-existent. Brezhnev's policy of 'stability of cadres' meant there were few incentives to work hard • Useful young men became stuck in dead-end jobs in a system that had become a 'gerontocracy' which led to mounting frustration lower down in the Party, e.g. Gorbachev and Yeltsin wanted genuine reform • Stability was undermined by the huge increase in corruption in government which was fuelled in part by the fact that opportunity for advancement did not exist and sackings were rare • Stability was undermined by the political impact of the economic regression under Brezhnev. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – 2017 - Summer

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for the stagnation of the economy under Brezhnev?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the advantages of Stalin's collectivisation programme for the Russian peasant?

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.
You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev's attempts to reform the Soviet system in the years 1953–64 were a complete failure?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far did the Soviet government's treatment of culture change in the years 1917–53?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 To what extent was Soviet education policy successful in the years 1918–41?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Dmitri Volkogonov, *Autopsy for an Empire: The Seven Leaders Who Built the Soviet Regime*, published 1999. General Volkogonov was a member of the Soviet Army's Political Administration and had access to the Soviet leadership. He headed the Department of Special Propaganda from 1970–91. Here he is reflecting on economic policy under Brezhnev.

Under Brezhnev's leadership, the country exhausted the possibilities of the communist-controlled command economy. It was clear that 'developed socialism' had led to stagnation in the economy. Rates of growth in many spheres of industry were zero. Agriculture was in a state of terminal sickness. The Politburo regularly allocated hundreds of tonnes of gold to buy food from the West for the vast country. More and more goods were in short supply, causing still more corruption and increased black market activity.

The stagnation was caused particularly by excessive efforts in the military sphere. The USA drained the Soviet Union with the arms race which the Soviet leadership entered mindlessly. Brezhnev could not grasp the significance of the fact that defence took much too big a share, and this led to the deepening of the economic crisis and the stagnation of the entire economy.

Source 2: From a speech entitled '*Work in the Countryside*' by Joseph Stalin delivered to members of the Communist Party on 11 January 1933. Here Stalin is speaking about the policy of collectivisation.

While the countryside was made up of single peasant farms, the individual peasant had to take care of his farm himself. He had no one with whom to share the responsibility for his farm, which was merely his own personal farm, and he had no one to rely upon except himself. At that time the individual peasant himself had to take care of the sowing and harvesting, and all the processes of agricultural labour in general, if he did not want to be left without bread and fall a victim to starvation.

With the shift to collective farming, the situation has changed materially. The collective farm does not belong to any one individual. In fact, the collective farmers now say: 'The collective farm is mine and not mine; it belongs to me, but it also belongs to all the other members of the collective farm; the collective farm is common property.'

Now he, the collective farmer, can shift the responsibility to, and rely upon, other members of the collective farm, knowing that the collective farm will not leave him without bread. That is why the collective farmer now has fewer cares than when he was on his individual farm. The cares and responsibility for the farm are now shared by all the collective farmers.

And what does this mean for the Party? It must now take over the direction of the collective farms, assume responsibility for the work, and help the collective farmers to develop their farms on the basis of science and technology.

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International Advanced Level – June 2017

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Khrushchev ended the terror system established by Stalin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Nikita Khrushchev, *Khrushchev Remembers*, published 1971. Khrushchev's memoirs were recorded on tapes and smuggled out of the Soviet Union to the West where they were published. In this extract Khrushchev is reflecting on Stalin's terror system.

I knew that Stalin's power had been arbitrary in nature, but I still believed it had been used to reinforce Socialism. However, like others, I was beginning to wonder why, of all those arrested, no one had ever been acquitted and why, of all those imprisoned, no one had ever been released. I was beginning to doubt whether all the arrests and convictions had been legally justified.

Partly because of the revelations made during the investigation into Beria's case in 1953, I wanted to find out who exactly had been arrested, what methods had been used in their interrogation, and what evidence there had been for arresting them in the first place. I proposed that we conduct an investigation in order to get a clearer picture of what had happened under Stalin. I explained to those who were against the idea that, since the Twentieth Congress was to be the first Party Congress after Stalin's death, we would have to prove that we were able to assume full responsibility for governing.

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons why Khrushchev ended the terror system established by Stalin. 1. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence that Khrushchev believed that Stalin's terror system was illegal ('I was beginning to doubt whether all the arrests and convictions had been legally justified.') • It implies that Khrushchev believed that Stalin's terror system undermined communist ideas ('Stalin's power had been used to reinforce Socialism. However.., I was beginning to wonder') • It indicates that Khrushchev took the decision based on the results of an inquiry ('I proposed that we conduct an investigation in order to get a clearer picture') • It suggests that Khrushchev believed that it was necessary to end the terror system to give legitimacy to his government ('to prove that we were able to assume full responsibility for governing.'). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • Khrushchev was personally responsible for ending Stalin's terror system and therefore can write about it from authority • The source was published in the West and would not be subject to censorship • The fact that Khrushchev had his memoirs smuggled out to the West suggests it was important to him to explain why he had ended Stalin's terror system. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev believed in many of the fundamentals of Stalinism, particularly the domination of the Party and had been part of the Stalinist regime • Khrushchev summoned delegates to a special closed meeting at the Twentieth Party Congress and delivered a four-hour 'secret speech' in which he condemned the Great Terror • Khrushchev ordered the release of thousands of 'political prisoners' detained by Stalin in the prison and labour camps • Khrushchev's preferred method for social control was to encourage the people to discipline themselves. He claimed that the only people imprisoned in his regime were of unsound mind. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into changes in the status of women under Lenin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From a speech made by Alexandra Kollontai to the third all-Russian conference of heads of the Regional Women's Departments, 1921. Alexandra Kollontai was a member of the Bolshevik Party. She founded the Women's Department in 1919. Here she is discussing the role of women in the Bolshevik state.

The workers' revolution in Russia has shattered the basis of capitalism and has struck a blow at the former dependence of women upon men. All citizens are equal in the work collectives. A woman provides for herself, not by marriage, but by the part she plays in work production and the contribution she makes to the people's wealth.

Relations between the sexes are being transformed. But some people are still bound by the old ideas. In bourgeois capitalist society, the direct financial dependence of the majority of women on men was firmly established. In a workers' republic the situation has changed. Private property has been abolished and all citizens of the republic are obliged to work. Marriage is no longer a method by which a woman can find herself a 'breadwinner' and thus avoid the necessity of working or providing for herself by her own labour. We must ensure that the revolution within the family is completed, and that relationships between the sexes are put on a fairer footing. Down with the unproductive labour of housework and child-minding! Make way for work that is organised and productive and serves the work collective! These are the slogans we must take up.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into changes in the status of women under Lenin. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Alexandra Kollontai was the leader of the Women's Department in the Bolshevik Party and therefore an authority on the role of women in Soviet Russia • The source is a speech and has a propaganda purpose • The content and tone of the source present an optimistic view of the changes in the roles of women • The date of the speech, 1921, means that Kollontai has the opportunity to reflect on changes to the role of women since Lenin took control in 1917. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that women have achieved greater equality under the Bolsheviks ('relationships between the sexes are put on a fairer footing') • It suggests that the role of women has changed as a result of the changes to the institution of marriage ('Marriage is no longer a method by which a woman can find herself a 'breadwinner') • It implies that the intended changes have not yet been realised in full ('We must ensure that the revolution within the family is completed') • It suggests that the traditional status of women will be abolished in the soviet state ('Down with the unproductive labour of housework and child-minding! Make way for work that is organised and productive'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Lenin regarded traditional marriage as akin to slavery and intended the Revolution to free women from their domestic role • Laws were passed to make divorce easier and to allow abortion on demand; many women were abandoned when they fell pregnant • In 1917 about 47 per cent of the urban workforce was female. This declined after the civil war when the demobilised men were given preference by employers • In 1919 the Women's Department set up the ***Zhenotdel*** to develop the political role of women and make them defenders of the revolution. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How successful was Stalin's economic policy in the years 1928-53?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful Stalin's economic policy was in the years 1928-53. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's economic policy was successful in the years 1928-53 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin succeeded in collectivising agriculture; by 1932 62 per cent of peasant households had been collectivised and this rose to 93 per cent by 1937 • The Five Year Plans succeeded in quadrupling the production of steel and achieving a six-fold increase in the production of coal in the years 1928-41 and made the USSR into a military superpower by 1953 • The third Five Year Plan prepared the Soviet Union for war with Germany. During the war, the USSR successfully relocated industry to the east and out produced Germany in all key areas • The increases in production in the fourth Five Year Plan from 1946-50, were impressive, e.g. there was a 75 per cent increase in industrial production compared to 1940. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's economic policy was not successful in the years 1928-53 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Collectivisation led to a decline in the number of cattle, shortages of meat and milk, a fall in grain production and widespread famine; in 1928-53 all achievements were at the expense of the peasantry • Conditions for workers worsened during the Five Year Plans. Safety was neglected, pay was low and the passport system was resented. This resulted in increasing absenteeism • During the war, the Soviet economy suffered from huge shortages of labour and had to rely on children and old people working long hour to fill the gaps • The emphasis on production in the fourth Five Year Plan was on quantity. The quality of the products was often poor. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Stalin and Khrushchev followed very similar policies in their treatment of religion?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that Stalin and Khrushchev followed very similar policies in their treatment of religion. The arguments and evidence that Stalin and Khrushchev followed very similar policies in their treatment of religion should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As Marxists, both Stalin and Khrushchev rejected religious beliefs and this underpinned their treatment of religion • Both Stalin and Khrushchev closed churches; Stalin closed down many churches during collectivisation and Khrushchev reduced the number of orthodox churches from 8,000 in 1958 to 5,000 in 1964 • The Church and State were kept separate in both regimes. No religious body was allowed to participate in state affairs • Both Stalin and Khrushchev used the secret police to carry out their attacks on priests and religious groups. Stalin used the NKVD to round up priests and intellectuals during collectivisation and Khrushchev used the KGB to close down the churches. The arguments and evidence that Stalin and Khrushchev followed different policies in their treatment of religion should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin was pragmatic in dealing with religion. He used orthodox priests to promote patriotism and provide comfort for the population during the war. Khrushchev was more hard-line and harassed priests in his harsh anti-religious campaign in 1958 • During the Second World War, Stalin re-opened some churches, re-established the patriarchate and set up new seminaries for training priests, whereas Khrushchev maintained his anti-religious campaign throughout his rule • Stalin's anti-religious polices focused on attacking religious officials, e.g. orthodox priests, Jadids and Sufi leaders. Khrushchev extended his attacks beyond religious personnel to women who, he believed, were responsible for passing on religion to their children. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91. The arguments and evidence that the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The twelfth Five Year Plan did not have a sufficient impact on the fundamental weaknesses in the Soviet economy; economic weakness undermined Communist rule • The failure of ***Perestroika*** undermined Gorbachev's reputation as a reformer. The failure to solve economic problems caused discontent and contributed to the weakening of the government of the USSR • Gorbachev's reforms were unpopular across wide sections of Soviet society, e.g. some workers feared a loss of benefits; some business managers did not want the risks associated with competition • ***Glasnost*** permitted criticism of the Communist Party which reduced respect for the Party and undermined its claim to legitimacy. The arguments and evidence that the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was not the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91 and/or there were other more important factors weakening Communist government in the USSR in the 1980s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The economy had been stagnating for decades; the economic policies implemented under Andropov and Chernenko had very little impact and the Soviet economy continued to decline • Andropov and Chernenko were in office for too short a period to implement effective reform of government. The old guard who remained in control prevented any radical changes in the USSR • The Chernobyl disaster was badly handled; thousands of lives were lost and it was clear that the most prestigious part of the Soviet economy was riddled with incompetence • Boris Yeltsin, as president of Russia, contributed to the weakening of communist government in the USSR by removing the power of the Communist Party in Russia's state organisations • Communist government in the USSR was weakened by the collapse of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s; nationalist and separatist sentiments grew in the Soviet republics. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – 2019

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of the breakdown of traditional controls in the years 1985–91?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Source 1: From an article in the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper, published 1 January 1988. The *Los Angeles Times* is a widely-read newspaper in the USA. Here the writer is commenting on exhibitions in the late 1980s in the Soviet Union of 1920s avant-garde art.

Russia's avant-garde art of the 1920s, prized in the West but officially ignored in the Soviet Union, is reappearing in state-run galleries. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's 'new thinking' has finally reached the nation's fine arts.

September's packed exhibit in Moscow of works by the artist Marc Chagall, who left the Soviet Union in 1922, attracted much attention at home and abroad. It displayed several paintings that had been hidden away for decades. A series of less high-profile exhibitions is bringing other unknown works back to the public. This comes almost 60 years after Socialist Realism when heroic factory workers and towering industrial triumphs were decreed the basis of Soviet fine arts.

Many works have not been seen in public since the 1920s and were produced by artists so long ignored that their names are virtually unknown to young Soviet art experts today.

Experts on Russian Art of the 1920s, attribute the reappearance of the avant-garde to Gorbachev's perestroika, or reconstruction, finally impacting on the fine arts.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of the breakdown of traditional controls in the years 1985–91. 1. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence that Gorbachev's reforms led to the revival of art rejected by previous Soviet governments ('displayed several paintings that had been hidden away for decades') • It implies that artists will now have more freedom to work ('… 'new thinking' has finally reached the nation's fine arts', 'after Socialist Realism …decreed the basis of') • It suggests that the reforms are popular and have a positive impact on art ('attracted much attention at home', 'exhibitions … bringing other unknown works back to the public'). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The article is published in a western newspaper that can take an impartial view of the impact of Gorbachev's policies • The article carries the authority of art experts who were consulted on the impact of the reforms • The article represents an outsider's view of the impact of Gorbachev's reforms on art and artists. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Gorbachev's policy of ***glasnost*** liberated Soviet artists from the restrictions placed on art since the 1930s • The lifting of restrictions led to a huge outpouring of art that took a critical stance on the regime and parodied Social Realism • The lifting of restrictions led to the opening up of a branch of Sotheby's in Moscow and the sale by auction of new Soviet art to westerners who could pay in foreign currency. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the significance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia in June 1991?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, published 14 June 1991. *The New York Times* is an American newspaper which has worldwide readership. Here the article is commenting on Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia.

Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet Union's leading political and economic reformer, swept to victory today in a presidential election in the Russian republic, becoming the first popularly-elected leader in Russian history. Mr Yeltsin won about 60 per cent of the votes cast, easily achieving the simple majority needed to win the newly-created executive presidency of the Russian Federation outright. Like-minded reformers also easily won as mayors of Moscow and Leningrad.

All in all, the elections in the Russian republic were a major defeat for the Communist Party, which had waged a strong campaign to block Mr Yeltsin. The elections were indirectly a defeat for President Mikhail Gorbachev, whose leadership of the Soviet Union and whose policies are the major target of Mr Yeltsin's coalition.

The vote gave resounding support to Mr Yeltsin and the broad anti-Communist, pro-reform, democratic coalition of which he has emerged as the leader. The republic's presidency also gives Mr Yeltsin an advantage in his dealings with Mr Gorbachev. This should prove especially important as Russia moves toward a market economy and negotiates a new agreement binding Russia and the other 14 republics that make up the Soviet Union.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the significance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia in June 1991. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The article is published in an influential foreign newspaper that can offer an uncensored view of events in Russia • The tone of the article reflects the editorial stance of a US newspaper which supports events that promote democracy • The article offers an immediate reaction to the election, which took place on 12 June 1991. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests Yeltsin's election was significant because he was freely elected ('first popularly-elected leader in Russian history') • It provides evidence of the strength of Yeltsin's victory ('won about 60 per cent of the votes cast, easily achieving the simple majority needed to win') • It indicates that Yeltsin's election is damaging to President Gorbachev ('indirectly a defeat for President Mikhail Gorbachev') • It implies that Yeltsin's election will have an impact on the development of the Soviet Union ('negotiates a new agreement binding Russia and the other 14 republics'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Yeltsin's election gave him the right to speak on behalf of Russia in the negotiations for the new Union Treaty • Yeltsin's election gave him a status within the government that challenged Gorbachev's position and authority • Yeltsin was regarded as the champion of lower-ranking party officials and his election challenged the position of the old party elite. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2. How accurate is it to say that the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. The arguments and evidence that the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1932 Stalin used the Ryutin trial to remove not only Ryutin and his supporters but also nearly one million members who were forced to hand in their membership cards • The murder of Kirov was used to initiate a purge of the party and remove any potential opposition and charges were left so vague that they could not be answered and no one could feel safe • The scale and intensity of the persecution in the Great Purge meant that the majority of the victims confessed their 'guilt' and justified Stalin's use of terror by begging the forgiveness of the party • The Great Terror established the principle that Stalin had a right to use terror against anyone who was disloyal. In his trial, Bukharin accepted the principle that the party and Stalin were infallible. The arguments and evidence that there were other more important reasons why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin's control over the party was facilitated by the expansion of membership under the Lenin enrolment. Many new members owed their position directly to Stalin and were absolutely loyal • Stalin controlled the party bureaucracy and had a tight grip on the key personnel and its functions in government • Stalin reduced the role of the Politburo. Its meetings declined to nine a year in the mid-1930s. Stalin focused control on sub-groups whose meetings he attended and intimidated • Stalin exercised control over the media and defined the content of reports and the official message of the government. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

3. How successful were Khrushchev's policies in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful Khrushchev's policies were in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev's policies were successful in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's policies led to an annual growth rate of 7.1 per cent, which far outstripped the US annual growth of 2.9 per cent • The Seven Year Plan of 1959 promoted the production of consumer goods, light industry and chemicals and delivered some significant increases in production, e.g. a threefold increase in synthetic fibres • Economic planning was reorganised; the ministries in Moscow were replaced by 105 regional ministries. This helped facilitate the exploitation of newly discovered mineral reserves • Investment in technological advancement was successful and led to the launching of the Sputnik in 1957 and the multi-manned space mission in 1964, and to the expansion of the nuclear power industry. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev's policies were not successful in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The targets for the Seven Year Plan were missed in several key sectors, e.g. coal, steel, machine tools, and in 1963 economic growth fell to its lowest peace time level since 1933 • Achievements were limited by an overly bureaucratic system that stifled innovation, focused on meeting targets by weight rather than quality production and allowed low productivity and waste • Poor communication and supply lines meant that resources were often diverted to the wrong places or ended up stranded at train stations • Consumer goods were often of poor quality. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

4. To what extent did government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union change in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1953–82. The arguments and evidence that government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1953–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increasing importance and prevalence of women in the workplace was recognised by the government and grandmothers were encouraged to take a greater role in household duties • Policies were initiated to change the legal status of women and make family life easier, e.g. increased maternity leave, expansion of crèches and childcare facilities, increased domestic appliances • Abortion was legalised in 1955 and used as contraception but by the 1980s the falling birth rate prompted the government to introduce higher allowances to encourage large families • Policies on marriage and divorce changed. Previous freedoms were restricted by Brezhnev's Family Code, which extended notices for marriage and outlawed divorce during pregnancy and for a year after the birth The arguments and evidence that government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union did not change in the years 1953–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The family was regarded as a social unit under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev and traditional roles were reinforced • Crèches opened late and closed early and so continued to prevent many women from taking full-time employment • Employment opportunities for women in senior positions were restricted under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev and explained as the result of women's natural desires to focus on their families. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section A: Indicative content

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of the breakdown of traditional controls in the years 1985–91. 1. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence that Gorbachev's reforms led to the revival of art rejected by previous Soviet governments ('displayed several paintings that had been hidden away for decades') • It implies that artists will now have more freedom to work ('… 'new thinking' has finally reached the nation's fine arts', 'after Socialist Realism …decreed the basis of') • It suggests that the reforms are popular and have a positive impact on art ('attracted much attention at home', 'exhibitions … bringing other unknown works back to the public'). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The article is published in a western newspaper that can take an impartial view of the impact of Gorbachev's policies • The article carries the authority of art experts who were consulted on the impact of the reforms • The article represents an outsider's view of the impact of Gorbachev's reforms on art and artists. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Gorbachev's policy of ***glasnost*** liberated Soviet artists from the restrictions placed on art since the 1930s • The lifting of restrictions led to a huge outpouring of art that took a critical stance on the regime and parodied Social Realism • The lifting of restrictions led to the opening up of a branch of Sotheby's in Moscow and the sale by auction of new Soviet art to westerners who could pay in foreign currency. Other relevant material must be credited

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the significance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia in June 1991?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, published 14 June 1991. *The New York Times* is an American newspaper which has worldwide readership. Here the article is commenting on Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia.

Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet Union's leading political and economic reformer, swept to victory today in a presidential election in the Russian republic, becoming the first popularly-elected leader in Russian history. Mr Yeltsin won about 60 per cent of the votes cast, easily achieving the simple majority needed to win the newly-created executive presidency of the Russian Federation outright. Like-minded reformers also easily won as mayors of Moscow and Leningrad.

All in all, the elections in the Russian republic were a major defeat for the Communist Party, which had waged a strong campaign to block Mr Yeltsin. The elections were indirectly a defeat for President Mikhail Gorbachev, whose leadership of the Soviet Union and whose policies are the major target of Mr Yeltsin's coalition.

The vote gave resounding support to Mr Yeltsin and the broad anti-Communist, pro-reform, democratic coalition of which he has emerged as the leader. The republic's presidency also gives Mr Yeltsin an advantage in his dealings with Mr Gorbachev. This should prove especially important as Russia moves toward a market economy and negotiates a new agreement binding Russia and the other 14 republics that make up the Soviet Union.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the significance of Boris Yeltsin's election as President of Russia in June 1991. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The article is published in an influential foreign newspaper that can offer an uncensored view of events in Russia • The tone of the article reflects the editorial stance of a US newspaper which supports events that promote democracy • The article offers an immediate reaction to the election, which took place on 12 June 1991. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests Yeltsin's election was significant because he was freely elected ('first popularly-elected leader in Russian history') • It provides evidence of the strength of Yeltsin's victory ('won about 60 per cent of the votes cast, easily achieving the simple majority needed to win') • It indicates that Yeltsin's election is damaging to President Gorbachev ('indirectly a defeat for President Mikhail Gorbachev') • It implies that Yeltsin's election will have an impact on the development of the Soviet Union ('negotiates a new agreement binding Russia and the other 14 republics'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Yeltsin's election gave him the right to speak on behalf of Russia in the negotiations for the new Union Treaty • Yeltsin's election gave him a status within the government that challenged Gorbachev's position and authority • Yeltsin was regarded as the champion of lower-ranking party officials and his election challenged the position of the old party elite. Other relevant material must be credited

2. How accurate is it to say that the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Section B: Indicative content

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. The arguments and evidence that the use of purges was the main reason why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1932 Stalin used the Ryutin trial to remove not only Ryutin and his supporters but also nearly one million members who were forced to hand in their membership cards • The murder of Kirov was used to initiate a purge of the party and remove any potential opposition and charges were left so vague that they could not be answered and no one could feel safe • The scale and intensity of the persecution in the Great Purge meant that the majority of the victims confessed their 'guilt' and justified Stalin's use of terror by begging the forgiveness of the party • The Great Terror established the principle that Stalin had a right to use terror against anyone who was disloyal. In his trial, Bukharin accepted the principle that the party and Stalin were infallible. The arguments and evidence that there were other more important reasons why Stalin was able to maintain control of the government of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stalin's control over the party was facilitated by the expansion of membership under the Lenin enrolment. Many new members owed their position directly to Stalin and were absolutely loyal • Stalin controlled the party bureaucracy and had a tight grip on the key personnel and its functions in government • Stalin reduced the role of the Politburo. Its meetings declined to nine a year in the mid-1930s. Stalin focused control on sub-groups whose meetings he attended and intimidated • Stalin exercised control over the media and defined the content of reports and the official message of the government. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

3. How successful were Khrushchev's policies in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful Khrushchev's policies were in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev's policies were successful in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's policies led to an annual growth rate of 7.1 per cent, which far outstripped the US annual growth of 2.9 per cent • The Seven Year Plan of 1959 promoted the production of consumer goods, light industry and chemicals and delivered some significant increases in production, e.g. a threefold increase in synthetic fibres • Economic planning was reorganised; the ministries in Moscow were replaced by 105 regional ministries. This helped facilitate the exploitation of newly discovered mineral reserves • Investment in technological advancement was successful and led to the launching of the Sputnik in 1957 and the multi-manned space mission in 1964, and to the expansion of the nuclear power industry. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev's policies were not successful in the development of industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The targets for the Seven Year Plan were missed in several key sectors, e.g. coal, steel, machine tools, and in 1963 economic growth fell to its lowest peace time level since 1933 • Achievements were limited by an overly bureaucratic system that stifled innovation, focused on meeting targets by weight rather than quality production and allowed low productivity and waste • Poor communication and supply lines meant that resources were often diverted to the wrong places or ended up stranded at train stations • Consumer goods were often of poor quality. Other relevant material must be credited.

OR

4. To what extent did government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union change in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1953–82. The arguments and evidence that government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1953–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increasing importance and prevalence of women in the workplace was recognised by the government and grandmothers were encouraged to take a greater role in household duties • Policies were initiated to change the legal status of women and make family life easier, e.g. increased maternity leave, expansion of crèches and childcare facilities, increased domestic appliances • Abortion was legalised in 1955 and used as contraception but by the 1980s the falling birth rate prompted the government to introduce higher allowances to encourage large families • Policies on marriage and divorce changed. Previous freedoms were restricted by Brezhnev's Family Code, which extended notices for marriage and outlawed divorce during pregnancy and for a year after the birth The arguments and evidence that government policies towards the family in the Soviet Union did not change in the years 1953–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The family was regarded as a social unit under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev and traditional roles were reinforced • Crèches opened late and closed early and so continued to prevent many women from taking full-time employment • Employment opportunities for women in senior positions were restricted under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev and explained as the result of women's natural desires to focus on their families. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – January 2020

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into approaches to education in the Soviet Union in the 1920s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From William Henry Chamberlin, *The Revolution in Education and Culture*, published 1930. Chamberlin was an American journalist working in Moscow. He passed information on to US Intelligence. Here he is commenting on Soviet education in the 1920s.

Students in the higher grades receive tasks in each subject. They are then left free to carry out these tasks as they see fit. When I visited a school where this system was in operation, I found the pupils at work in various classrooms, studying and writing out their tasks. Sometimes the teacher was in the room, sometimes not, but the students were left almost entirely to their own resources. The teacher gives help only when asked. If the students preferred talk or games to study, the teacher usually overlooked it. Every student was free to choose whatever work they would do on any particular day.

This absence of teacher control is a very noticeable characteristic of the Soviet school. The maintenance of discipline is in the hands of organisations elected by the students themselves. While one seldom witnesses actual disorder in the classroom, one is also unlikely to find the strict order that is usually seen in the schools of other countries.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into approaches to education in the Soviet Union in the 1920s. 1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence that children had control over their own learning ('students were left almost entirely to their own resources', 'Every student was free to choose') • It provides evidence that the role of the teacher was limited to assisting pupils ('teacher gives help only when asked ') • It suggests that there was a lax approach to pupil discipline ('While one seldom witnesses actual disorder in the classroom, one is also unlikely to find the strict order'). 2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • William Henry Chamberlin was an American journalist and able to bring an outsider's perspective to the assessment of Soviet education • The content of the source makes it clear that Chamberlin has visited Soviet schools and is therefore able to comment from a position of personal experience • The language and tone of the source, with a focus on positives and negatives, suggest an impartial view • The date of the source indicates that Chamberlin has been able to reflect on the approaches employed over the whole of the 1920s. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. -Relevant points may include: • In 1918 the Soviet government abolished corporal punishment, homework and exams • Lunacharsky, director of education policy, favoured progressive teaching methods • The authority of teachers was reduced. Teachers were designated as school workers who shared control with older pupils. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the status of women in Stalinist Russia?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From an article in *Pravda* newspaper, published 9 March 1939. *Pravda* was the official newspaper of the Communist Party. This report is commenting on a speech made on International Communist Women's Day to a large audience, which included the leaders of the Moscow party and soviet organisations, trade unions and famous women and heroes of the Soviet Union.

The secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Comrade Nikolaeva, talked about the rise of the Soviet woman, about the heroic and energetic path taken by women of our country, and about the concern for women shown by the Soviet government.

Comrade Nikolaeva referred to clear evidence that the Soviet woman had secured an honoured place in all areas of the political and public life of our country. The deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR include 189 women, and the deputies to the Soviets of the Union republics include 848 women. What a clear example of the growth of the political involvement and the political maturity of the Soviet woman!

Comrade Nikolaeva spoke about the heroism of the Soviet woman and the unforgettable flight, made by three female pilots, non-stop from Moscow to Japan in 1938. The heroines were present and the crowd greeted them with warm applause. Comrade Nikolaeva described how Soviet women had mastered technology and had become powerful economic leaders. She gave the example of Zinaida Troitskaia, who became an engineer, and now is the director of the Moscow regional railway.

Speakers also talked about the tremendous assistance that had been provided to the women in our country by the Soviet government, about the many millions of benefits given to mothers with many children, and about the steady growth in the number of nurseries and kindergartens.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the status of women in Stalinist Russia. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The purpose of the source is clearly to celebrate Soviet women and is therefore focused on the highest achievements • The nature of the source, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, is bound to emphasise the positive development in the status of women under a Communist government • The date of the speech and the article show that it has been possible to assess the status of women across a whole decade of Stalinist rule in Russia. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It claims that women are valued in Stalinist Russia ('the heroic and energetic path taken by women', 'secured an honoured place') • It implies that women are regarded as equal to men in employment and political life ('powerful economic leaders… became an engineer ...director of the Moscow regional railway.'; 'The deputies … include 189 women') • It provides evidence that women still have a primary role in taking care of the family ('benefits given to mothers with many children, and about the steady growth in the number of nurseries and kindergartens.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Women joined the industrial workforce in large numbers during the Five Year Plans; by 1940 13 million women were working in industry • Women in industry were only paid 60–65 per cent of men's wages • Stalin's Great Retreat, announced in 1936, placed an emphasis on women's traditional roles as wives and mothers • Women were consistently under-represented in the highest levels of the party, and in the 1930s were expected to play the role of 'wife-activists' who played a mothering role. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 To what extent did Stalin's policies towards industry differ from Khrushchev's policies towards industry?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Andropov was successful in suppressing dissidents in the Soviet Union in the years 1965–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Yeltsin's election as president of Russia in June 1991 was the most significant development in the weakening of Soviet government in the years 1982–91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Section B: Indicative content

Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which Stalin's policies towards industry differed from Khrushchev's polices towards industry. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's and Khrushchev's polices towards industry differed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The focus of Stalin's policy towards industry was the modernisation and development of heavy industry; by contrast Khrushchev's focus was on the development of light industry • Stalin's industrial policy was committed to high spending on military production; Khrushchev cut military spending in the mid-1950s and diverted resources into consumer production • There were differences in the organisation of production. Under Stalin, Gosplan played a central role in setting targets, whereas Khrushchev decentralised power from Gosplan and established 105 regional planning agencies, *sovnarkhoz* • Stalin's policy to expand heavy industry and military production was more successful in achieving its aims than Khrushchev's expansion of light industry. The arguments and evidence that Stalin's and Khrushchev's polices towards industry were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's cuts to military spending were only temporary. The growing conflict with the USA meant that in 1958 and 1962 he increased military spending and like Stalin focused on militarisation • Similar to Stalin, Khrushchev's industrial programme was part of the command economy that established plans setting a range of production targets • Both Stalin and Khrushchev frequently intervened to change the targets for industrial production • Both Stalin and Khrushchev had problems with low productivity and the poor quality of goods produced. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Andropov was successful in suppressing dissidents in the Soviet Union in the years 1965–82. The arguments and evidence that Andropov was successful in suppressing dissidents in the Soviet Union in the years 1965–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Andropov made the suppression of dissidence a priority in his career as leader of the KGB. The Fifth Directorate kept files on all dissidents and the KGB acted quickly to crush dissident activity • The banishment of dissidents to the outlying regions of the Soviet Union and the removal of Soviet citizenship was effective in suppressing dissidents and deterring others from criticising the state • The threat of arrest succeeded in suppressing dissidents. In 1970, Solzhenitsyn decided not to travel to the West to collect his Nobel Prize because he feared he would be rearrested when he returned • The KGB monitored public opinion using techniques such as phone tapping, intercepting mail and disguising as Westerners. Fear of these methods suppressed dissident views. The arguments and evidence that Andropov was not successful in suppressing dissidents in the Soviet Union in the years 1965–82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Sinyavsky/Daniel trial in 1966 acted as the catalyst for criticism of the Soviet state; many dissidents contacted foreign sources and published their views in the West • The actions taken against dissidents did not prevent historian Roy Medvedev and writer Valentin Rasputin from criticising aspects of the Soviet state • In the 1970s, intellectuals, including scientists and sociologists, used Soviet law against the regime. They demanded the freedoms promised in the Constitution and promoted their views through their foreign contacts • The Helsinki Accords, signed in 1975, limited the actions that could be taken against dissidents. Violations of the agreement were publicised in the West and embarrassed the Soviet leadership. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Yeltsin's election as president of Russia in June 1991 was the most significant development in the weakening of Soviet government in the years 1982–91. The arguments and evidence that Yeltsin's election as president of Russia in June 1991 was the most significant development in the weakening of Soviet government in the years 1982–91 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Russia was the most important republic in the Soviet Union. Yeltsin's election with a 57 per cent majority gave him legitimacy as leader of Russia and undermined the Soviet government led by Gorbachev • Yeltsin used his position as president of Russia to act against cornerstones of the Soviet system. In July 1991 he decreed that members of political parties could not be active in state organisations including the KGB • Yeltsin's election encouraged conservatives to believe that he and not Gorbachev was in control. This was one factor that led them to launch the coup in August 1991, an event that fatally weakened Soviet government • Yeltsin's position gave him the authority to intervene in the coup against the conservatives of the Communist Party and he used his authority to ban the party in November 1991. The arguments and evidence that Yeltsin's election as president of Russia in June 1991 was not the most significant development/ there were other, more significant developments in the weakening of Soviet government in the years 1982–91 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Yeltsin had already emerged as a threat and an agent to weaken Soviet government in the 1989 elections when he won 89 per cent of the vote in Moscow for a place on the Congress of People's Deputies • Soviet government was already weakened as a consequence of the economic failures of the 1980s. Hardliners were then alienated by Gorbachev's abandonment of Marxist economic theory • Gorbachev's policy of *Glasnost* alienated Communist hardliners because it encouraged criticism of aspects of the government that were not working effectively. The criticisms and the reactions weakened Soviet government • Gorbachev's attempt to introduce a 'socialist democracy' in 1988 weakened Soviet government. –The subsequent elections strengthened anti-party and nationalist groups but did not produce strong government. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – 2021

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Lenin demanded Party unity in Soviet Russia in the early 1920s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Vladimir Lenin, *On Party Unity*, published 16 March 1921. This was a resolution passed by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party after the rebellion against Lenin's government by sailors at Kronstadt had been crushed by the Red Army. Here Lenin is commenting on difficulties facing the government.

The Congress reminds all Party members that the unity of their ranks and the achievement of full trust among Party members are particularly necessary at the present moment. Current events are encouraging the small property owners in the country to turn against the revolution.

It is essential that all class-conscious workers clearly realise that any form of factionalism is harmful and prohibited. Factionalism leads to repeated and intensified attempts by enemies of the ruling Party to deepen the divisions and use them for purposes of counter-revolution.

The recent Kronstadt uprising is clear evidence that the enemies of the proletariat will take advantage of any move away from a strict communist line. The bourgeois counter-revolutionaries and the White Guards claimed they were ready to accept a Soviet system if the dictatorship of the proletariat could be overthrown in Russia. Such evidence fully proves that the White Guards are pretending to be communists in order to weaken and overthrow the proletarian revolution in Russia.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons why Lenin demanded Party unity in Soviet Russia in the early 1920s. 1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It suggests that Party unity was necessary at a time when the revolution was under threat ('particularly necessary at the present moment', 'if the dictatorship of the proletariat could be overthrown in Russia') • It claims that a lack of unity will promote counter-revolution ('deepen the divisions and use them for purposes of counter-revolution') • It claims that a lack of unity was behind the Kronstadt rebellion ('The recent Kronstadt uprising is clear evidence that the enemies of the proletariat will take advantage of any move away') • It implies, in an almost paranoid way, that the Party has been infiltrated by Whites seeking to destroy it ('White Guards are pretending to be communists in order to weaken and overthrow the proletarian revolution'). 2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • As head of the Bolshevik government Lenin was in charge of directing Party policy and the resolution clearly outlines his views • The resolution was approved by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party and thus represents the policy of the government • The resolution is not only a response to a current crisis but represents the wider ideology of the Bolshevik leadership. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The unrest in Tambov, Petrograd and Kronstadt demonstrated that the workers and peasants were deeply dissatisfied with the regime and represented a threat to its continued existence • In 1921, Lenin faced opposition from the Workers' Opposition, who wanted to reintroduce workers' control of industry, and the Democratic Centralists, who wanted to make the Communist Party more democratic • The ban on factions meant that members could be expelled from the Party. This strengthened Lenin's control of the Party. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the methods used to collectivise agriculture under Stalin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From a speech made by a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1929. Here the speaker is giving instructions to the 'twenty-five-thousanders', enthusiastic socialist workers who were sent into the countryside to implement collectivisation.

> Comrades, you are going into the country for a month or six weeks. Comrade Stalin ordered us to complete collectivisation by spring, and here we are at the end of summer with the task unfinished. The local village authorities need the assistance of Bolshevik determination. That's why we are sending you.
>
> Throw your bourgeois soft-heartedness out of the window and act like Bolsheviks worthy of Comrade Stalin. Beat down the kulak enemy wherever he raises his head. It's war – it's them or us! The last decayed remains of capitalist farming must be wiped out at any cost!
>
> The kulaks are not giving up their grain. They are sabotaging the Party policy. You must force the grain out of them, wherever it's hidden, in ovens, under beds, in cellars or buried away in back yards. Don't be afraid of taking extreme measures. Comrade Stalin expects it of you. It's a life-and-death struggle; better to do too much than not enough.
>
> This is no time for squeamishness or being soft. The kulak enemies are disguising themselves and getting into the collective farms where they sabotage the work and kill the livestock. What is required from you is Bolshevik alertness and courage. I am sure you will carry out the instructions of the Party and the directives of our beloved Leader.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the methods used to collectivise agriculture under Stalin. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The speech comes from member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and represents the official position of the Party on the methods to be used to achieve collectivisation • The purpose of the speech is to enthuse the twenty-five-thousanders to follow the Party line on collectivisation • The language and tone of the speech place emphasis on the threats to collectivisation and indicate that the twenty-five-thousanders are expected to brook no opposition in the task of collectivisation • The speech glorifies Stalin and his role in collectivisation. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It provides evidence that the twenty-five-thousanders are to use brutal methods to achieve collectivisation ('assistance of Bolshevik determination', 'Beat down the kulak', 'no time for squeamishness') • It suggests that there will be no punishment for excessive force ('better to do too much than not enough') • It instructs the twenty-five-thousanders to root out the kulaks who are a threat to collectivisation ('sabotaging the Party policy') • It indicates that the twenty-five-thousanders need to identify kulaks hidden on the collective farms ('The kulak enemies are disguising themselves and getting into the collective farms'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Many peasants destroyed food rather than hand it over to the state. The regime sent in dekulakisation squads from the cities to organise collectivisation. The OGPU was used to round up opposition • Over 27 thousand workers volunteered to collectivise the countryside. After a two-week training course, they were sent to the countryside to offer technical support in using the new machinery • The twenty-five-thousanders were used to enforce dekulakisation by finding and confiscating secret stores of grain, rounding up 'kulaks' and organising their exile, and forcing the remaining peasants into collectives. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 To what extent did the treatment of religion in the Soviet Union change in the years 1928–82?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev and Brezhnev failed to achieve a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1982–91, the attempt to reform the economy was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Section B: Indicative content

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the treatment of religion in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1928-82. The arguments and evidence that the treatment of religion in the Soviet Union changed in the years 1928-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the 1930s, Stalin persecuted the Orthodox and Islamic religions as opponents to collectivisation. In the 1940s, religious worship was permitted as a necessary morale booster during the war • Khrushchev's policy changed from Stalin's accommodation of religion to launch a major anti-religious campaign in 1958 and closed the churches that had been reopened by Stalin • Brezhnev changed the approach to religion. He ended Khrushchev's overt attacks on churches. He preferred to encourage atheism than attack religious organisations or practices • In the late 1960s, Brezhnev changed from the anti-Islamic policy pursued by Stalin and Khrushchev to declaring that Islam was compatible with socialism. The arguments and evidence that the treatment of religion in the Soviet Union did not change in the years 1928-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The position that religion and its institutions were a threat to socialist ideology continued to be a key element of the Soviet approach to religion throughout the period • Khrushchev continued Stalin's attacks on the physical fabric of the church by closing down churches • Khrushchev's anti-Islamic campaign continued on the same lines as Stalin's attack on the Islamic religion in the 1930s • Concern about the influence of Church personnel continued throughout the period. Priests who challenged socialist ideology were arrested and imprisoned under Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Khrushchev and Brezhnev failed to achieve a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953-82. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev and Brezhnev failed to achieve a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Stability was affected by a high turnover of labour that undermined the economy and threatened the living standards promised under the Social Contract • There was a significant rise in the number of single-parent families as a result of divorce, male deaths caused by accidents and alcoholism and a tolerant attitude to illegitimacy. This threatened social stability • High spending on defence led to a decrease in the proportion of the budget spent on healthcare; patients had to bribe hospitals to gain admission. This increased discontent with the Soviet system • The ageing population placed considerable strain on the pension system established by Khrushchev. By the 1980s, inadequate pension provision meant that many pensioners had to seek paid employment. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev and Brezhnev succeeded in achieving a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Standards of living rose during this period, e.g. real wages increased by 50 per cent under Brezhnev. Wage differentials were limited and there were few complaints about economic inequalities • Khrushchev and Brezhnev both invested in social housing. By the 1980s, 85 per cent of families lived in non-shared accommodation, which reduced strains on family life and promoted stability • Employment policies focused on job security and Brezhnev's Social Contract provided for healthcare, pensions and subsidies for holidays. There were high levels of satisfaction that increased social stability • Both Khrushchev and Brezhnev focused on the expansion of consumer goods. A more plentiful supply of cheap goods encouraged greater satisfaction with the Soviet system. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1982-91, the attempt to reform the economy was a complete failure. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1982-91, the attempt to reform the economy was a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Chernenko lacked a coherent economic policy. He spoke of the need for economic reform, but was in office for too short a period to introduce any meaningful reforms • Gorbachev's policies pursued under the period of acceleration (1985-87) were a failure. Unrealistic targets were set in the 12th Five Year Plan and corrupt managers embezzled funds intended for use in joint enterprises • The 1987-89 attempt to reduce Party interference in the economy failed when central planning agencies starved new private enterprises of resources • By 1990, unprofitable enterprises had to be supported by government subsidies. This led to a massive increase in government spending and a growth in the budget deficit. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1982-91, the attempt to reform the economy was not a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Andropov's industrial reform programme, which paid workers by results, contributed to an improvement in industrial production in 1983 with the achievement of the highest productivity since 1978 • Gorbachev was successful in restructuring the nature of the economy. Newly-established private enterprises were able to determine their own direction and to refuse government contracts in favour of private ones • Gorbachev was successful in addressing the massive expenditure on the military-industrial complex through his foreign policy that persuaded the West that the Soviet Union was not a military threat • The Soviet Joint Venture Law of 1987 allowed foreigners to invest in joint ventures in the Soviet Union. Foreign partners supplied capital, technology and entrepreneurial expertise. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – 2022

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the establishment of government under Lenin in 1917?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

.....

.....

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the Decree forming a Soviet Government, 26 October 1917. This decree, announced by the Bolsheviks, was passed by the Second Congress of Soviets.

The All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies has decided:

To establish a provisional workers' and peasants' government. This will be known as the Council of People's Commissars. Each Commissar will lead a Commission. The Council will govern the country until the Constituent Assembly is established.

The Commissions will manage the individual departments of the state. The members of the Commissions shall ensure that the programme announced by the Congress is fulfilled. The Commissions shall work in close contact with mass organisations of men and women workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants and office employees.

The All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Deputies and its Central Executive Committee will have control over the activities of the People's Commissars. It will have the right to replace the People's Commissars.

At the present time, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is Vladimir Lenin.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the establishment of government under Lenin in 1917. 1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence that the government established in 1917 was of a temporary nature ('govern the country until the Constituent Assembly is established.') • It indicates that the government would involve a wide selection of people from the lower strata of society ('mass organisations of men and women workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants and office employees') • It suggests that Lenin would hold considerable power in the new government ('the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is Vladimir Lenin.'). 2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The decree was passed by the Second Congress of Soviets and carries its authority in establishing a government in Russia • The decree provided an immediate solution to the issue of how Russia would be governed in the wake of the October Revolution • The content and tone of the decree clearly demonstrate the centrality of Bolshevik ideology in establishing the government. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The Bolshevik Party seized power in October 1917 and intended to put into practice its aim of establishing a socialist system with government by the proletariat • The Bolshevik Party was to act as a dictatorship of the proletariat on behalf of the workers until communism was established • The temporary government was replaced by a Constituent Assembly that was democratically elected in January 1918. Lenin dissolved it after one meeting. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the impact of Gorbachev's policy to allow greater freedoms in the arts?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

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Source 2: From Ilya Glazunov, 'Art and Tradition', published in *Pravda,* the official newspaper of the Communist Party, 27 September 1987. Glazunov taught at the Moscow University of Art from 1978 and founded the Russian Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture in Moscow in 1987. He was well known for his anti-democratic views.

For thirty years, I have tried to express truth in my work. My aim was to achieve a high level of realism. I do not like abstract forms of art or art that merely imitates photography.

I have been asked many times about *perestroika* in the fine arts. I do not think *perestroika* gives a permit to `rejoice in democracy'. It is not a freedom `from' the Soviet system but a support 'for' the Soviet system. Through art, we deepen our knowledge of our motherland Russia and its people.

Today we can see the long-term effects of the loss of fundamental principles in our art. Where is the art that reflects the momentous times in which we are living? Why is there a worrying trend to return to the 1920s? Why are we infatuated with avant-gardism that has little or nothing to do with reality? The revival of the avant-garde movement will lead to a dead-end.

At the present time, the key necessity is to preserve tradition. We must value and nurture the school of Soviet art which has given us wonderful artists. In my opinion, we can only produce works to match the spirit of modern times by following the path of tradition.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the impact of Gorbachev's policy to allow greater freedoms in the arts. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Ilya Glazunov was an artist, teacher and founder of the Russian Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture in Moscow. As an authority on the arts, he was well-qualified to comment on Gorbachev's reforms • Glazunov had a long career in the arts, and having worked under both Brezhnev and Gorbachev, he had personal experience of the impact of Gorbachev's reforms • The article was published in *Pravda*, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party, and reflects the resistance inside the Communist Party to Gorbachev's reforms • The author held anti-democratic views and the content and tone of the source suggests he opposed Gorbachev's reforms. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that the reduction in controls had led to challenges to the Soviet system ('*perestroika* gives a permit to `rejoice in democracy') • It suggests that there was opposition to the reduction of controls ('It is not a freedom `from' the Soviet system but a support 'for' the Soviet system') • It provides evidence that there has been a revival of the 1920s experimentation in art ('worrying trend to return to the 1920s', 'revival of the avant-garde movement') • It implies that there needed to be more control of art ('key necessity is to preserve tradition'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Gorbachev's relaxation of controls allowed greater freedoms for the media to report stories and express opinions • The relaxation of control led to a rise in the production and exhibition of non-conformist art, e.g. avant-garde • In the early 1920s, avant-garde art reflected the revolutionary nature of the new regime. It was criticised by conservatives and replaced by Social Realism which dominated Soviet art until the late 1980s • Conservatives and some Party members were fierce critics of Gorbachev's relaxation of controls. They believed it would lead to social instability and attacks on the political system. Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–41, the attempts to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union had only limited success?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3. How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1928–53, Beria played the most significant role in suppressing opposition to Stalin?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4. To what extent did the priorities change for industry in the years 1964–85?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Option 1C: Russia, 1917-91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1918-41, the attempts to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union had only limited success. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1918-41, the attempts to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union had only limited success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In spite of the passing of the Decree on Illiteracy in 1919, the impact of the Civil War led to a decline in literacy in the years 1919-21 as a result of a lack of support from teachers and shortages of resources • The drive to eradicate illiteracy was beset by delays, not only the Civil War but also by the closure of schemes to save money during the NEP. The target of achieving all adult literacy by 1927 was pushed back to 1933 • The illiteracy liquidation campaign was ended in 1927 after rates had seen only a limited improvement from 38 per cent in 1918 to 55 per cent. After its closure, rates of illiteracy began to increase again • While literacy rates improved for men, rates were lower for women and the rural population. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1918-41, the attempts to reduce illiteracy in the Soviet Union had considerable success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Bolsheviks and the Red Army were successful in improving literacy, e.g. soldiers had to attend literacy classes and remedial schools for workers in factories were attended by millions • The Zhenotdel ran literacy classes for women and targeted areas in Central Asia where there were very high levels of illiteracy among Muslim women • There was a considerable improvement under Stalin's Five-Year Plans. During the First Five-Year Plan, 90 per cent of adults attended a literacy course and by the end of it, 68 per cent of people were literate • There was a considerable improvement in the percentages of those who could read and write over the period with literacy improving from 38 per cent in 1918 to 94 per cent (urban) and 86 per cent (rural) by 1941. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1928-53, Beria played the most significant role in suppressing opposition to Stalin. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1928-53, Beria played the most significant role in suppressing opposition to Stalin should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Beria played a key role in suppressing opposition, first as head of the Georgian Cheka (1922-38) and later as the longest serving of Stalin's NKVD chiefs (1938-53). Beria's brutal character generated fear • After the war, Beria was responsible for the treatment of returning Soviet POWs. The NKVD interrogated 1.5 million returnees. The majority of them were sent to Siberia • Beria was widely regarded as being behind the purge of Party officials from Leningrad in 1949 and played a key role in the arrest of Stalin's medical staff in the Doctors' Plot of 1951-53 • By 1953, Beria controlled the NKVD, the network of Soviet spies around the world, the Gulag system and its links to industry. The arguments and evidence that, in the years 1928-53, factors other than Beria played a more significant role in suppressing opposition to Stalin should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Beria's influence was declining in the last years of Stalin's life. Stalin suspected that he was involved in a plot to kill him • Leonid Zakovsky, the OGPU chief, was responsible for managing the terror at the height of collectivisation in 1930. He wrote the handbook that detailed the torture methods that were widely used • Yagoda's appointment as NKVD chief in 1934 was a turning point in the use of terror. He was the key figure in turning the NKVD against the Party. He was responsible for arresting those suspected of links to Trotsky • In the years 1936-39, Yezhov expanded the terror system to attack all aspects of Soviet life. He set quotas for arrest and execution, and introduced a conveyor belt system for torture and interrogation • Terror was expanded by local initiatives where workers and peasants organised their own show trials and handed over those found guilty to the NKVD. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the priorities changed for industry in the years 1964-85. The arguments and evidence that the priorities changed for industry in the years 1964-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Kosygin's attempt to reform industry by giving greater powers to managers and measuring success by profit was short-lived. Opposition led to the resumption of industry focusing on output figures • In the 1970s, Brezhnev brought in changes to target setting for industry with a shift away from targets based on output figures, to targets based on costs and profits • The 11th Five Year Plan shifted the emphasis in energy production from coal and oil, which had predominated from 1964-80, towards the development of gas and nuclear energy • Andropov introduced a new focus on labour discipline and anti-corruption. Managers enriching themselves on Soviet resources were investigated and workers were dismissed for drunkenness. Chernenko abandoned this. The arguments and evidence that the priorities for industry did not change in the years 1964-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period, industrial priorities were determined by conservatives who favoured targets sent by central planners in Gosplan where the emphasis was on output figures • Throughout the period, the military spending was a key priority. In 1970, Brezhnev increased it to 13 per cent of GDP and, under Chernenko in 1984, hardliners secured a 12 percent increase in the defence budget • Brezhnev did not introduce any major industrial reforms. Brezhnev emphasised two key areas - military production and the expansion of consumer goods to improve the standard of living of Soviet citizens • A key priority, throughout the period, was the extraction of oil and mineral reserves discovered in Siberia in 1964. The 10th Five Year Plan placed a high priority on developing the vast reserves of gas and coal. Other relevant material must be credited.

International Advanced Level – 2021

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Lenin demanded Party unity in Soviet Russia in the early 1920s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the methods used to collectivise agriculture under Stalin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 To what extent did the treatment of religion in the Soviet Union change in the years 1928–82?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev and Brezhnev failed to achieve a stable society in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1982–91, the attempt to reform the economy was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Vladimir Lenin, *On Party Unity*, published 16 March 1921. This was a resolution passed by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party after the rebellion against Lenin's government by sailors at Kronstadt had been crushed by the Red Army. Here Lenin is commenting on difficulties facing the government.

> The Congress reminds all Party members that the unity of their ranks and the achievement of full trust among Party members are particularly necessary at the present moment. Current events are encouraging the small property owners in the country to turn against the revolution.
>
> It is essential that all class-conscious workers clearly realise that any form of factionalism is harmful and prohibited. Factionalism leads to repeated and intensified attempts by enemies of the ruling Party to deepen the divisions and use them for purposes of counter-revolution.
>
> The recent Kronstadt uprising is clear evidence that the enemies of the proletariat will take advantage of any move away from a strict communist line. The bourgeois counter-revolutionaries and the White Guards claimed they were ready to accept a Soviet system if the dictatorship of the proletariat could be overthrown in Russia. Such evidence fully proves that the White Guards are pretending to be communists in order to weaken and overthrow the proletarian revolution in Russia.

Source 2: From a speech made by a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1929. Here the speaker is giving instructions to the 'twenty-five-thousanders', enthusiastic socialist workers who were sent into the countryside to implement collectivisation.

> Comrades, you are going into the country for a month or six weeks. Comrade Stalin ordered us to complete collectivisation by spring, and here we are at the end of summer with the task unfinished. The local village authorities need the assistance of Bolshevik determination. That's why we are sending you.
>
> Throw your bourgeois soft-heartedness out of the window and act like Bolsheviks worthy of Comrade Stalin. Beat down the kulak enemy wherever he raises his head. It's war – it's them or us! The last decayed remains of capitalist farming must be wiped out at any cost!
>
> The kulaks are not giving up their grain. They are sabotaging the Party policy. You must force the grain out of them, wherever it's hidden, in ovens, under beds, in cellars or buried away in back yards. Don't be afraid of taking extreme measures. Comrade Stalin expects it of you. It's a life-and-death struggle; better to do too much than not enough.
>
> This is no time for squeamishness or being soft. The kulak enemies are disguising themselves and getting into the collective farms where they sabotage the work and kill the livestock. What is required from you is Bolshevik alertness and courage. I am sure you will carry out the instructions of the Party and the directives of our beloved Leader.

International Advanced Level – 2021

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Khrushchev ended the terror system established by Stalin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

.....

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into changes in the status of women under Lenin?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

.....

.....

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How successful was Stalin's economic policy in the years 1928-53?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Stalin and Khrushchev followed very similar policies in their treatment of religion?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the impact of Gorbachev's reforms was the most significant factor in weakening Communist government in the USSR in the years 1982-91?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Nikita Khrushchev, *Khrushchev Remembers*, published 1971. Khrushchev's memoirs were recorded on tapes and smuggled out of the Soviet Union to the West where they were published. In this extract Khrushchev is reflecting on Stalin's terror system.

I knew that Stalin's power had been arbitrary in nature, but I still believed it had been used to reinforce Socialism. However, like others, I was beginning to wonder why, of all those arrested, no one had ever been acquitted and why, of all those imprisoned, no one had ever been released. I was beginning to doubt whether all the arrests and convictions had been legally justified.

Partly because of the revelations made during the investigation into Beria's case in 1953, I wanted to find out who exactly had been arrested, what methods had been used in their interrogation, and what evidence there had been for arresting them in the first place. I proposed that we conduct an investigation in order to get a clearer picture of what had happened under Stalin. I explained to those who were against the idea that, since the Twentieth Congress was to be the first Party Congress after Stalin's death, we would have to prove that we were able to assume full responsibility for governing.

Source 2: From a speech made by Alexandra Kollontai to the third all-Russian conference of heads of the Regional Women's Departments, 1921. Alexandra Kollontai was a member of the Bolshevik Party. She founded the Women's Department in 1919. Here she is discussing the role of women in the Bolshevik state.

The workers' revolution in Russia has shattered the basis of capitalism and has struck a blow at the former dependence of women upon men. All citizens are equal in the work collectives. A woman provides for herself, not by marriage, but by the part she plays in work production and the contribution she makes to the people's wealth.

Relations between the sexes are being transformed. But some people are still bound by the old ideas. In bourgeois capitalist society, the direct financial dependence of the majority of women on men was firmly established. In a workers' republic the situation has changed. Private property has been abolished and all citizens of the republic are obliged to work. Marriage is no longer a method by which a woman can find herself a 'breadwinner' and thus avoid the necessity of working or providing for herself by her own labour. We must ensure that the revolution within the family is completed, and that relationships between the sexes are put on a fairer footing. Down with the unproductive labour of housework and child-minding! Make way for work that is organised and productive and serves the work collective! These are the slogans we must take up.

International Advanced Level – January 2023

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 (a) Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the outcome of Gorbachev's economic reforms in the years 1985–91?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(10)

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article in *The Atlantic* magazine, June 1990. *The Atlantic* was an American magazine published monthly. It was known for publishing works by prominent writers. Here it is commenting on Gorbachev's economic reforms since 1985.

According to the Soviet government, from 1985 to 1989, the value of the Soviet economy grew by more than 3 per cent a year. Even by the American government's much more sceptical estimates, the Soviet economy has grown on average nearly 1.5 per cent— pretty good considering the upheaval that Gorbachev's reforms are causing.

Agricultural production has risen: 1989's grain harvest was up 26 million tons from the previous year. The production of consumer goods is up 10 per cent, and overall industrial production is up, in Western-calculated real terms, by 14 per cent. Soviet incomes have risen by nearly 13 per cent.

Many of Gorbachev's key reforms seem to be making progress. The Law on Enterprises was a giant step toward turning the 50,000 industrial state enterprises that dominate the Soviet economy into free-market businesses. The Law on Co-operatives legalised small and medium-sized businesses, and left them free to decide what to sell, whom to employ, and what to charge. Now, what those changes have actually achieved is significant. Nearly 90 per cent of enterprises are making money.

Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse the source and consider its value for an enquiry into the outcome of Gorbachev's economic reforms in the years 1985-91. 1.The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It claims that Gorbachev's reforms have succeeded in promoting economic growth ('grew by more than 3 per cent a year... economy has grown on average nearly 1.5 per cent') • It implies that Gorbachev's economic reforms have improved the standard of living for Soviet citizens ('The production of consumer goods is up 10 per cent', 'Soviet incomes have risen by nearly 13 per cent.') • It implies that adopting a more capitalist structure in the economy has led to significant success ('free to decide what to sell, whom to employ, and what to charge. ... Nearly 90 per cent of enterprises are making money.'). 2.The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The author wrote this article in 1990 after having been able to observe Gorbachev's reforms and their results since 1985 • The article was published in an American magazine, which might have been expected to take a more negative view of Soviet economic policy, but instead gives a relatively positive assessment of Gorbachev's reforms • The assessment of the results of Gorbachev's economic reforms, using both Soviet and American data, suggests that the judgements drawn are reliable. 3. Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The Law on Co-operatives led to the establishment of over 200,000 private companies by 1990. In their first year 1988-90, their turnover increased from 29.2 million roubles to 1.04 billion roubles

Question	Indicative content
	• The establishment of joint ventures with foreign companies attracted major companies such as FIAT to invest in the Soviet Union, as well as attracting food outlets such as MacDonald's to open in Moscow • Co-operatives were more productive than similar enterprises under state control. They had significant potential for generating profits. Other relevant material must be credited.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

(b) How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the purpose of education under Stalin?

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(15)

Source 2: From an article by Gareth Jones published in *The Times*, a British newspaper, 16 October 1931. Jones was a journalist who travelled extensively in Soviet Russia in the years 1930–33. Here he is commenting on Soviet education in the early 1930s.

Communist education now places the greatest emphasis on the role which the future citizen must play in industrial or agricultural production. Three years ago, 'polytechnical' schools were introduced. Under the 'polytechnical' system, each school has an agreement with a factory or with a collective farm, which the pupils visit regularly to study methods of production. At an early age, children are introduced to factory life and learn to use machines. An enthusiasm for technical things is stimulated. It is surprising how knowledgeable children are about machinery. Most Soviet children want to become engineers.

Political education is given in schools based on the principle: 'History is the record of class struggles.' Such an education is a narrow basis for the nurturing of a new generation. Music, art and literature are all designed to further a political aim. It is certain that someday there will be a reaction against this idea that all aspects of education should be used as weapons of class warfare.

Soviet propaganda is successful. The children readily believe what is taught in the schools. A religious mother in Leningrad moaned that her 10-year-old daughter had recently returned from her class and had demanded: 'Show me God! You cannot. There is no God.'

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are required to analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the purpose of education under Stalin. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Jones travelled extensively in Soviet Russia and was in an excellent position to report on the developments that he witnessed in Soviet education under Stalin • The article was written during the first Five-Year Plan and offers a key insight into the purpose of education in developing the Soviet economy • Jones provides the perspective of a western journalist on developments in Soviet education • The tone of the article suggests that Jones disapproved of many aspects of Soviet education. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It claims that the purpose of education was to train children to become factory and farm workers ('greatest emphasis on the role which the future citizen must play in industrial or agricultural production') • It claims that Soviet education was narrow and distorted the arts ('narrow basis', 'Music, art and literature are all designed to further a political aim') • It suggests that education was successful in indoctrinating children

Question	Indicative content
	("Show me God! You cannot. There is no God."). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The purpose of education was to prepare children for their future role in the industrial state. In the early 1930s, education was focused on socially useful work, which included practical production work and public activism • After 1931, experimentation in education was abandoned and traditional teaching methods were restored • School discipline was rigorous and intended to prepare children for labour discipline in the factories Other relevant material must be credited.

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How successful was Soviet economic policy in the years 1917–28?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Khrushchev succeeded in his attempt to reform the government of the Soviet Union?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that non-conformity in culture increased in the years 1953–82?

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Option 1C: Russia, 1917–91: From Lenin to Yeltsin

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful Soviet economic policy was in the years 1917-28. The arguments and evidence that Soviet economic policy was successful in the years 1917-28 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • War Communism was a political/ideological success. It ensured a Bolshevik victory in the civil war and enforced a socialist economy with state control over industry, banking and trade • War Communism was successful in securing food to feed the Red Army and workers in the cities through the requisitioning of grain from the peasants • The NEP had a positive impact on production. Factory output rose by almost 200 per cent in the years 1921-23; in the years 1921-27, coal and textile production, and the amount of land under cultivation doubled

	• Retail trade was revived under the NEP. Nepmen bought up produce in villages that they sold in markets in the towns and cities. Market stalls developed into permanent shops. The arguments and evidence that Soviet economic policy was not successful in the years 1917-28 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • War Communism resulted in peasants destroying food, widespread famine in the countryside, food rationing in the cities and the development of a black market that undermined the effort to establish a socialist system • The deficiencies of War Communism sparked significant opposition. A peasants' uprising at Tambov, strikes in major cities and the Kronstadt rebellion forced Lenin to abandon War Communism in 1921 • The NEP was an ideological failure. The introduction of private plots, private trading and the growth of the classes of Nepmen and 'kulaks' all undermined the efforts to achieve a socialist economic system • There was a grain procurement crisis in 1927-28 caused by peasants hoarding grain to drive up prices. This caused food shortages in the towns and cities. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Khrushchev succeeded in his attempt to reform the government of the Soviet Union. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev succeeded in his attempt to reform the government of the Soviet Union should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1956, Khrushchev's Secret Speech heralded his policy of de-Stalinisation. The policy ended Stalin's system of personal rule and gave

	new authority to the Party and the Central Committee in government • Khrushchev succeeded in bringing the secret police under greater Party control and ended the practice of Party and government officials facing prison sentences for failing to meet targets • Khrushchev was successful in reducing the power of Party officials by dividing the Party into agricultural and industrial departments. He transferred decision making from the centre to regional councils • Khrushchev was able to remove rivals, not by arrest or execution as under Stalin, but by transferring them to new roles, e.g. Molotov became ambassador to Mongolia. The arguments and evidence that Khrushchev failed in his attempt to reform the government of the Soviet Union should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Party officials resented Khrushchev's attempt to place a limit on the time they could serve in-post. The reform threatened their power and privileges and played a role in Khrushchev's eventual downfall • Khrushchev backtracked on some aspects of de-Stalinisation. In December 1957, he authorised Brezhnev to set up a special Commission to suppress anti-Communist activities • De-Stalinisation was not completed. Khrushchev's government never publicly rejected Stalin's legacy or admitted the full extent of Stalin's crimes. This made it possible for Brezhnev to revive the cult after 1964 • Khrushchev was removed from power in 1964 by the Central Committee. His reforms had made the bureaucrats uneasy. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	Answers will be credited according to their deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether non-conformity in culture increased in the years 1953-82. The arguments and evidence that non-conformity in culture increased in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reduction of censorship allowed artists to produce more experimental works, e.g. the works of the abstract artist Ernst Neizvestnyi. In the 1970s 'Apartment Exhibitions' by non-conformist artists grew in popularity • The publication of non-conformist literature increased during the 'thaws', e.g. Ehrenburg's *The Thaw* (1953), Dudintsev's *Not by Bread Alone* (1956) and Solzhenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* (1962) • Access to non-conformist music increased, e.g. Gershwin was taught in schools in the late 1950s; in the 1970s and 1980s, young people listened to western pop music • Despite attempts by the authorities to suppress demand, the desire for western fashions grew throughout the period; rich families employed private dressmakers to recreate fashions; jeans sold on the back market. The arguments and evidence that non-conformity in culture did not increase in the years 1953-82 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Khrushchev's 'thaws' were short-lived and conformity was re-established. Pasternak's novel was banned in the Soviet Union until the 1980s; the poet Brodsky was arrested and imprisoned in January 1964 • In the 1960s, campaigns encouraged women to conform with Soviet ideals. Women were encouraged to dress in wholesome clothing (knee-length skirts) and plait their hair. Consumerism was criticised • Brezhnev restored cultural conservatism. The traditional ballets performed by the Bolshoi ballet won national and international acclaim • After 1968, pressure to conform increased. Solzhenitsyn struggled to publish his work; the editor of the non-conformist *'New World'* journal was forced to resign; nostalgia became the dominant trend in Soviet art. Other relevant material must be credited.